

## 1st Declension Endings

Nom	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____

## How To Find A Noun Stem

Rule: \_\_\_\_\_

Two Rules For **Neuter** Nouns

#1: \_\_\_\_\_

#2: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2nd Declension Endings

Nom	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____

2nd Declension Endings, **Neuter**

Nom	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____

## 3rd Declension Endings

Nom	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____

3rd Declension Endings, **Neuter**

Nom	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____

## Present Tense Endings

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

## Imperfect Tense Endings

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

## Future Tense Endings, 1st/2nd

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

## Future Tense Endings, 3rd/4th

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

## Perfect Tense Endings

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

## Pluperfect Tense Endings

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

## Which Conjugation...?

1st:	_____
2nd:	_____
3rd:	_____
4th:	_____

## Prepositions With Acc &amp; Abl

Acc: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Abl: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**TIME:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Ille, Illa, Illud – Singular

Nom	_____	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____	_____

## Ille, Illa, Illud – Plural

Nom	_____	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____	_____

## Hic, Haec, Hoc – Singular

Nom	_____	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____	_____

## Hic, Haec, Hoc – Plural

Nom	_____	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____	_____

## Quī, Quae, Quod – Singular

Nom	_____	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____	_____

## Quī, Quae, Quod – Plural

Nom	_____	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____	_____

## Personal Pronouns – Ego &amp; Tū

Nom	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____

## Personal Pronouns – Nōs &amp; Vōs

Nom	_____	_____
Gen	_____	_____
Dat	_____	_____
Acc	_____	_____
Abl	_____	_____

## Reflexive Pronoun – Sē

Nom	_____
Gen	_____
Dat	_____
Acc	_____
Abl	_____

Irregular Verb: **volō, velle**

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

Irregular Verb: **ferō, ferre**

1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

<b>TIME:</b> _____
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## Vocabulary Section, Chapters 8-15 (With Story Vocabulary)

## Chapter VIII

possum, posse, <b>to be able to</b>	possible, potent
expectō, expectāre, expectavī, <b>to wait for</b>	expectation
servō, servāre, servavī, <b>to save, to protect</b>	
timeō, timēre, timuī, <b>to fear</b>	timid
reddō, reddere, reddidī, <b>to return</b>	
relinquō, relinquere, reliquī, <b>to leave behind</b>	relinquish
vertō, vertere, vertī, <b>to turn</b>	vertices, vertical, inverted
coniciō, conicere, coniecī, <b>to hurl</b>	conjecture
hasta, hastae, f, <b>spear</b>	
porta, portae, f, <b>gate</b>	portal
murus, murī, m, <b>wall</b>	intramural, murals
mater, matris, m, <b>mother</b>	maternal, maternity, matriarch
mors, mortis, f, <b>death</b>	mortality, immortal
mortuus, a, um, <b>dead</b>	
solus, a, um, <b>alone</b>	solitary, solo
territus, a, um, <b>terrified</b>	
incolumis, incolume, <b>safe, unharmed</b>	
circum ( <i>accusative</i> ), <b>around</b>	
ex ( <i>ablative</i> ), <b>out of, out from</b>	
hīc, <b>here</b>	
-que, <b>and</b>	

## Chapter VIII, Story Vocabulary

lugeō, lugēre, <b>to mourn</b>	vitō, vitāre, <b>to avoid</b>
vindicō, vindicāre, <b>to take vengeance</b>	percutiō, percutere, <b>to strike</b>
obeō, obīre, <b>to go to meet</b>	volō, volāre, <b>to fly</b>
orō, orāre, <b>to beg</b>	aura, aurae, <b>air</b>
claudō, claudere, <b>to close</b>	trahō, trahere, <b>to drag</b>
invitus, a, um, <b>unwillingly</b>	vigil, vigilis, <b>watchman</b>
tergum, tergī, n, <b>back</b>	tollō, tollere, <b>to lift up</b>

## Memorization Tricks:

- #1: \_\_\_\_\_
- #2: \_\_\_\_\_
- #3: \_\_\_\_\_
- #4: \_\_\_\_\_
- #5: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Section, Chapters 8-15 (With Story Vocabulary)

## Chapter IX

gaudeō, gaudēre, **to rejoice**habeō, habēre, habuī, **to have**moneō, monēre, monuī, **to warn**taceō, tacēre, tacuī, **to be silent**bibō, bibere, bibī, **to drink**conscendō, conscendere, conscendi, **to board**accipiō, accipere, accepi, **to receive**conveniō, convenīre, convenī, **to come together**insula, insulae, f, **island**equus, equī, m, **horse**vir, virī, m, **man**labor, laboris, m, **work, hardship**nox, noctis, f, **night**uxor, uxoris, f, **wife**novus, a, um, **new**parvus, a, um, **small**pauci, paucae, pauca, **few**tacitus, a, um, **silent**totus, a, um, **whole**ingens, ingentis, **massive**sic, **thus**inter (*accusative*), **among, between**

habitual

monitor, admonish

tacit

imbibe, bibulous

convene, conventional

insulate, insular

equestrian

virile

laborious

noxious, nocturnal

uxoricide, uxorious

supernova, novel

parvovirus

paucity

taciturn

totality

## Chapter IX, Story Vocabulary

consilium, consiliū, n, **plan**lignus, a, um, **wooden**venter, ventris, **belly**celō, celāre, **to hide**confectus, a, um, **finished**ora, orae, **shore**credō, credere, **trust**donum, donī, n, **gift**fortasse, **perhaps**ebrius, a, um, **drunk**

## Memorization Tricks:

- #1: \_\_\_\_\_
- #2: \_\_\_\_\_
- #3: \_\_\_\_\_
- #4: \_\_\_\_\_
- #5: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Section, Chapters 8-15 (With Story Vocabulary)

## Chapter X

habitō, habitāre, habitavī, <b>to live</b>	habitat, inhabitant
orō, orāre, oravī, <b>to beg, to pray</b>	
quaerō, quaerere, quaesivī, <b>to seek</b>	quest
quiescō, quiescere, quievī, <b>to rest</b>	quiescent
tollō, tollere, sustulī, <b>to lift, to raise</b>	
primus, a, um, <b>first</b>	primary, prime
nauta, nautae, m, <b>sailor</b>	nautical
silva, silvae, f, <b>forest</b>	Pennsylvania
unda, undae, f, <b>wave</b>	undulating, inundated
caelum, caelī, n, <b>sky, heaven</b>	
periculum, periculī, n, <b>danger</b>	
saxum, saxī, n, <b>rock</b>	
verbum, verbī, n, <b>word</b>	verbal
clamor, clamoris, m, <b>shout</b>	clamoring
homo, hominis, c, <b>man</b>	hominid, homo sapiens
litus, litoris, n, <b>shore</b>	litoral
mare, maris, n, <b>sea</b>	marine, mariner, submarine
mons, montis, m, <b>mountain</b>	
de ( <i>ablative</i> ), <b>down from, about</b>	
sub ( <i>ablative</i> ), <b>under</b>	
vix, <b>scarcely</b>	

## Chapter X, Story Vocabulary

subeō, subīre, <b>to undergo</b>	vitō, vitāre, <b>to avoid</b>	sonitum, <b>sound</b>
vertex, verticis, <b>whirlpool</b>	evomō, evomere, <b>to spew out</b>	remigantēs, <b>rowing</b>
eripiō, eripere, <b>to snatch</b>	dirigō, dirigere, <b>to steer</b>	lapsō, lapsāre, <b>to slip</b>
tonō, tonāre, <b>to thunder</b>	ovis, ovis, <b>sheep</b>	caecus, a, um, <b>blind</b>

## Memorization Tricks:

#1:	_____
#2:	_____
#3:	_____
#4:	_____
#5:	_____

## Vocabulary Section, Chapters 8-15 (With Story Vocabulary)

## Chapter XI

aedificō, aedificāre, aedificavī, <b>to build</b>	edifice
errō, errāre, errāvī, <b>to wander, make a mistake</b>	error, errant, erroneous
imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, <b>to order</b> (+dat)	emperor, imperative
stō, stāre, stetī, <b>to stand (firm)</b>	status, instant
cognoscō, cognoscere, cognovī, <b>to learn</b>	cognition, cognizant, recognize
occurrō, occurrere, occurrī, <b>to meet</b> (+dat)	occur
ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, <b>to show</b>	ostentatious, ostensible
succurrō, succurrere, succurrī, <b>to help</b> (+dat)	
inveniō, invenīre, invenī, <b>to find</b>	invention
ferō, ferre, tulī, <b>to carry, bear, bring</b>	transfer, relate, inference
notus, a, um, <b>known</b>	notable
ignotus, a, um, <b>unknown</b>	ignorant
fama, famae, f, <b>fame, reputation</b>	famous
patria, patriae, f, <b>fatherland</b>	patriotic
regina, reginae, f, <b>queen</b>	
somnus, somnī, m, <b>sleep</b>	insomnia, somnambulate, somnolent
ventus, ventī, m, <b>wind</b>	ventilation
bellum bellī, n, <b>war</b>	belligerent, bellicose
consilium, consiliī, n, <b>plan</b>	
templum, templī, n, <b>temple</b>	
vinum, vinī, n, <b>wine</b>	viniculture, vine, wine
arma, armōrum, n pl, <b>weapons</b>	armory
castra, castrōrum, n pl, <b>camp</b>	
collis, collis, m, <b>hill</b>	
hostis, hostis, c, <b>enemy</b>	hostile, hostility
nomen, nominis, n, <b>name</b>	nominal, cognomen, nominate
semper, <b>always</b>	
dum, <b>while</b>	

## Chapter XI, Story Vocabulary

tempestās, <b>storm</b>	pellō, pellere, <b>drive</b>	trahō, trahere, <b>drag</b>
plenus, a, um, <b>full</b>	age!, <b>come on!</b>	casus, <b>fall</b>
infandum dolorem, <b>unspeakable grief</b>		supremus, a, um, <b>the last, the final</b>

## Memorization Tricks:

#1: \_\_\_\_\_

#2: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Section, Chapters 8-15 (With Story Vocabulary)

## Chapter XII

amō, amāre, amāvī, <b>to love</b>	amorous, polyamory
desperō, desperāre, desperāvī, <b>to despair</b>	
placeō, placēre, placuī, <b>to please</b> (+dat)	placebo, placate
petō, petere, petivī, <b>to seek, pursue</b>	petition
perficio, perficere, perfecī, <b>to complete</b>	perfect
animus, animī, m, <b>mind</b>	inanimate, animated
deus, deī, m, <b>god</b>	deity
dea, deae, f, <b>goddess</b>	
nuntius, nuntiī, m, <b>messenger, message</b>	
oculus, oculī, m, <b>eye</b>	ocular
imperium, imperiī, n, <b>order</b>	imperial
amor, amoris, m, <b>love</b>	
hiems, hiemis, f, <b>winter</b>	
commotus, a, um, <b>moved</b>	commotion
tantus, a, um, <b>so great</b>	tantamount
tristis, triste, <b>sad</b>	Tristan
felix, felicitas, <b>lucky</b>	Felix, Felicity, felicitous
infelix, infelicitas, <b>unlucky</b>	infelicitous (obviously)
etiam, <b>even, also</b>	
ibi, <b>there</b>	
interea, <b>meanwhile</b>	
nunc, <b>now</b>	
ante ( <i>accusative</i> ), <b>before</b>	ante meridian (AM)
post ( <i>accusative</i> ), <b>after</b>	post meridian (PM)

## Chapter XII, Story Vocabulary

hospes, hospitis, <b>guest</b>	volvō, volvere, <b>to turn</b>	incipiō, incipere, <b>to begin</b>
spernō, spernere, <b>to despise</b>	diutius, <b>any longer</b>	neglegō, <b>to ignore</b>
penitus, <b>deeply</b>	sponte, <b>willingly</b>	serius ocius, <b>sooner or later</b>
gladius, <b>a sword</b>	transfigō, <b>to pierce</b>	lugō, <b>to mourn</b>

## Memorization Tricks:

- #1: \_\_\_\_\_
- #2: \_\_\_\_\_
- #3: \_\_\_\_\_
- #4: \_\_\_\_\_
- #5: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Section, Chapters 8-15 (With Story Vocabulary)

## Chapter XIII

evigilō, evigilāre, evigilāvī, <b>to wake up (yourself)</b>	
excitō, excitāre, excitāvī, <b>to awaken</b>	excitement
invidēō, invidēre, invidī, <b>to envy (+dat)</b>	invidious
teneō, tenēre, tenuī, <b>to hold (onto)</b>	tenuous, tenacity
colō, colere, coluī, <b>to till, to worship</b>	colony
deponō, deponere, deposivī, <b>to put down</b>	deposit
vivō, vivere, vixī, <b>to live (be alive)</b>	vivacious, vivacity, Ms Ziser
divinus, a, um, <b>divine</b>	divinity
nullus, a, um, <b>no</b>	nullify, null
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, <b>beautiful</b>	pulchritudinous
aura, aurae, f, <b>breeze, air</b>	
domina, dominae, f, <b>mistress</b>	dominatrix
forma, formae, f, <b>shape, beauty</b>	form
maritus, maritī, m, <b>husband</b>	marital
sonus, sonī, m, <b>sound</b>	sonar, sonic
arbor, arboris, m, <b>tree</b>	arboreal, arboretum
lux, lucis, f, <b>light</b>	lucifer, lucid, translucent
vox, vocis, f, <b>voice</b>	vocal, vociferous
nemo, neminis, c, <b>no one</b>	
quī, quae, quod, <b>who, which</b>	
numquam, <b>never</b>	
umquam, <b>ever</b>	

## Chapter XIII, Story Vocabulary

qualem, <b>what kind of</b>	dulcis, <b>sweet</b>	quasi, <b>like, as if</b>
arcessō, <b>to summon</b>	pectus, pectoris, <b>heart</b>	sagitta, ae, <b>arrow</b>
arcus, <b>bow</b>	volō, volāre, <b>to fly</b>	vehō, vehere, <b>to carry</b>
lectus, ī, <b>bed</b>	famula, ae, <b>servants</b>	vestigium, <b>trace</b>
vultus, <b>face</b>	oscula, ae, <b>kiss</b>	lucerna, ae, <b>lamp</b>
basiō, basiāre, <b>to kiss</b>	accendō, accendere, <b>to light</b>	

## Memorization Tricks:

- #1: \_\_\_\_\_
- #2: \_\_\_\_\_
- #3: \_\_\_\_\_
- #4: \_\_\_\_\_
- #5: \_\_\_\_\_



## Vocabulary Section, Chapters 8-15 (With Story Vocabulary)

## Chapter XIV

lavō, lavāre, lavavī, <b>to wash</b>	lavatory
exerceō, exercēre, exercuī, <b>to train</b>	exercise
canō, canere, canī, <b>to sing</b>	incantation, cant, recanted
contendō, contendere, contendī, <b>to march</b>	
gerō, gerere, gessī, <b>to carry, wear</b>	belligerent
hodiē, <b>today</b>	
postea, <b>afterwards</b>	
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, <b>a certain</b>	
familia, familiae, f, <b>family</b>	familial
gloria, gloriae, f, <b>glory</b>	
locus, locī, m, <b>place</b>	location, locus, local
populus, populī, m, <b>people</b>	populated, populous
carmen, carminis, n, <b>song</b>	
centurio, centurionis, m, <b>centurion</b>	
flos, floris, m, <b>flower</b>	floral, florid, florist, flora
imperator, imperatoris, m, <b>general</b>	emperor
iuvenis, iuvenis, m, <b>young man</b>	juvenile, rejuvenate
legio, legionis, f, <b>legion</b>	
miles, militis, m, <b>soldier</b>	militant, militarize
parens, parentis, c, <b>parent</b>	parental, <i>in loco parentis</i>
senex, senis, m, <b>old man</b>	senility, senile

## Chapter XIV, Story Vocabulary

cotidie, <b>every day</b>	fundō, fundere, <b>to pour</b>	pecora, <b>the flocks</b>
dies festus, <b>holy day</b>	carpō, carpere, <b>to pick</b>	corona, <b>garland, crown</b>
sacerdos, <b>priest</b>	almus, a, um, <b>kind</b>	transiliō, <b>to leap over</b>
candidus, a, um, <b>white</b>	<b>exercitum, army</b>	equitō, <b>to ride</b>
gregarius, a, um, <b>common</b>	putidus, a, um, <b>rotten</b>	nisi, <b>except</b>
augō, augere, <b>to increase</b>	dubium, <b>doubt</b>	inspuō, inspuere, <b>to spit on</b>
praetereō, <b>to pass by</b>	plurus, a, um, <b>more</b>	manum, <b>hand</b>

## Memorization Tricks:

- #1: \_\_\_\_\_
- #2: \_\_\_\_\_
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- #4: \_\_\_\_\_
- #5: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Section, Chapters 8-15 (With Story Vocabulary)

## Chapter XV

temptō, temptāre, temptāvī, <b>to try</b>	attempt, temptation
dedō, dedere, dedidī, <b>to give up, surrender</b>	
repellō, repellere, reppulī, <b>to drive back</b>	repulsion, repellent
circumveniō, circumvenīre, circumvenī, <b>to surround</b>	
volō, velle, voluī, <b>to want, be willing</b>	volition, volunteer
nolō, nolle, noluī, <b>to not want, be unwilling</b>	
bellum gerō, <b>to wage war</b>	
haud, <b>not at all</b>	
postridie, <b>the next day</b>	
procul, <b>far</b>	
quomodō, <b>how?</b>	
toga, togae, f, <b>toga</b>	
auxilium, auxiliī, n, <b>help</b>	auxiliary, aux
proelium, proeliī, n, <b>battle</b>	
civis, civis, c, <b>citizen</b>	civil, civic, civilize
consul, consulis, m, <b>consul</b>	consultant
dictator, dictatoris, m, <b>dictator</b>	
moenia, moenium, n pl, <b>walls</b>	
senatus, senatūs, m, <b>senate</b>	
hic, haec, hoc, <b>this, these</b>	
ille, illa, illud, <b>that, those</b>	
pauper, pauperis, <b>poor</b>	pauper
trans ( <i>accusative</i> ), <b>across</b>	

## Chapter XIV, Story Vocabulary

peritus, a, um, <b>experienced</b>	temporis, <b>time</b>	quondam, <b>once</b>
finēs, <b>territory</b>	imperitus, a, um, <b>inexperienced</b>	
patrēs, <b>the senators</b>	curia, ae, <b>the senate house</b>	
creō, creāre, <b>to appoint</b>	proferre, <b>to bring out</b>	

## Memorization Tricks:

- #1: \_\_\_\_\_
- #2: \_\_\_\_\_
- #3: \_\_\_\_\_
- #4: \_\_\_\_\_
- #5: \_\_\_\_\_

## Review: Present Tense Conjugations

First conjugation verbs have **-āre** in the second principal part (e.g. portō, portā**re**).

First conjugation verbs have the vowel **-a** before the verbal endings.

portō portamus      **PRACTICE:** Write out the present conjugations for at least  
 portas portatis      ten verbs on a separate sheet of paper. Choose two  
 portat portant      of them to translate into English.

Second conjugation verbs have **-ēre** in the second principal part (e.g. manēō, manē**re**).

Second conjugation verbs have the vowel **-e** before the verbal endings.

manēō manemus      **PRACTICE:** Write out the present conjugations for at least  
 manes manetis      six verbs on a separate sheet of paper. Choose two  
 manet manent      of them to translate into English.

Third conjugation verbs have **-ere** in the second principal part (e.g. mittō, mitt**ere**).

Third conjugation verbs have the vowel **-i** before the verbal endings.

Notice that the third person plural has a **-unt** ending, NOT **-int**.

mittō mittimus      **PRACTICE:** Write out the present conjugations for at least  
 mittis mittitis      ten verbs on a separate sheet of paper. Choose two  
 mittit mittunt      of them to translate into English.

Third **-iō** conjugation verbs have **-ere** in the second principal part, but also have **-iō** in the first principal part instead of just **-ō** (e.g. capiō, cap**ere**).

Third **-iō** conjugation verbs have the vowel **-i** before the verbal endings.

Notice that the third person plural has a **-iunt** ending.

capiō capimus      **PRACTICE:** Write out the present conjugations for at least  
 capis capitis      three verbs on a separate sheet of paper. Choose two  
 capit capiunt      of them to translate into English.

Fourth conjugation verbs have **-īre** in the second principal part (e.g. audiō, aud**īre**).

Fourth conjugation verbs have the vowel **-i** before the verbal endings.

Notice that the third person plural has a **-iunt** ending.

audiō audimus      **PRACTICE:** Write out the present conjugations for at least  
 audis auditis      three verbs on a separate sheet of paper. Choose two  
 audit audiunt      of them to translate into English.

**PRACTICE:** Write out your present tense endings ten times on a separate sheet of paper.

## Review: Imperfect Tense Conjugation

The imperfect tense endings are as follows (including translation):

-bam	-bamus	-I was ____ing	-we were ____ing
-bas	-batis	-you were ____ing	-y'all were ____ing
-bat	-bant	-she was ____ing	-they were ____ing

**PRACTICE:** Choose three verbs from each conjugation and conjugate them in the imperfect tense, including translations of each form. Pay special attention to the 3rd -iō conjugation.

## Review: Future Tense Conjugation

Rhyme for Future Tense: -bo -bi -bu for 1 and 2, -a and -e for 4 and 3.

The future tense endings for the 1st and 2nd conjugations are as follows:

-bō	-bimus
-bis	-bitis
-bit	-bunt

The future tense endings for the 3rd (including -iō) and 4th conjugations are as follows:

-am	-emus
-es	-etis
-et	-ent

The future tense is always translated with the word **WILL**. (e.g. they **WILL** flee)

**PRACTICE:** Choose three verbs from each conjugation and conjugate them in the future tense, including translations of each form. Careful with the 3rd and 4th conjugations.

## Review: The Irregular Verb SUM, ESSE

The verb 'to be', *sum, esse*, conjugates irregularly as follows in the present and imperfect tenses.

sum	sumus	eram	eramus
es	estis	eras	eratis
est	sunt	erat	erant

**PRACTICE:** Conjugate *sum* five times in both tenses, then practice *possum* as well.

## Review: Perfect Tense

The **perfect** tense uses the **third principle part** of the verb, the one ending in -ī.

Drop the -ī from that word, then add your endings.

-ī	-imus	-I ____ed	-we ____ed
-istī	-istis	-you ____ed	-y'all ____ed
-it	-erunt	-she ____ed	-they ____ed

**PRACTICE:** Choose at least ten verbs from your two-star vocabulary and conjugate them in the perfect tense, including translations of each form.

## Review: Pluperfect Tense

The **pluperfect** tense uses the **third principle part**, just the same as the perfect tense.

The endings are the same as the imperfect tense of the verb “to be”, as follows.

-eram	-eramus	-I <b>had</b> ____ed	-we <b>had</b> ____ed
-eras	-eratis	-you <b>had</b> ____ed	-y'all <b>had</b> ____ed
-erat	-erant	-she <b>had</b> ____ed	-they <b>had</b> ____ed

**PRACTICE:** Choose at least ten verbs from your two-star vocabulary and conjugate them in the pluperfect tense, including translations of each form.

Review: Irregular Verbs **volō, nolō, ferō**

These irregular verbs are irregular **only in the present tense**, and everywhere else function just like normal 3rd conjugation verbs (e.g. volebat, *he was willing*, noluisse, *you did not want*, etc)

-volō	volumus	-nolō	-nolumus	-ferō	-ferimus
-vīs	-vultis	-nōn vīs	-nōn vultis	-fers	-fertis
-vult	-volunt	-nōn vult	-nolunt	-fert	-ferunt

**PRACTICE:** On scratch paper, write out the present tense forms five times for each verb.

## Review: Practice With Verb Forms

When you have completed the review practices for all five verb tenses above, go through the following exercises and then check your answers on the next page.

Translate English to Latin and Latin to English.

- |                     |       |                    |       |
|---------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| 1. manebunt         | _____ | 2. sedent          | _____ |
| 3. audient          | _____ | 4. capiebant       | _____ |
| 5. pugnavit         | _____ | 6. tulerant        | _____ |
| 7. fugiam           | _____ | 8. portabō         | _____ |
| 10. bibō            | _____ | 10. mittebam       | _____ |
| 11. amaverunt       | _____ | 12. amaverant      | _____ |
| 13. he will fight   | _____ | 14. he will sleep  | _____ |
| 15. you were saving | _____ | 16. they take      | _____ |
| 17. I had tried     | _____ | 18. y'all awakened | _____ |

Translate These Mini-Sentences.

1. puerī casam oppugnabunt  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. in hortō dormiebamus  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. regem urbis occidam  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. quondam tē amaveram  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. meum canem servatis  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. mox navēs conscendemus  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. princeps ex urbe fugiebat  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. multōs hostēs pugnavimus  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. rex equum facere poterat  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. puellae sunt miserae, sed mater est laeta  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. senex florem ad casam fert  
\_\_\_\_\_

**PRACTICE:** Write out ten of your own Latin sentences similar to the ones above.

**ANSWER KEY**

## Review: Practice With Verb Forms

Translate English to Latin and Latin to English.

1. manebunt	<u>they will remain</u>	2. sedent	<u>they sit</u>
3. audient	<u>they will hear</u>	4. capiebant	<u>they were taking</u>
5. pugnavit	<u>he fought</u>	6. tulerant	<u>they had carried</u>
7. fugiam	<u>I will flee</u>	8. portabō	<u>I will carry</u>
10. bibō	<u>I drink</u>	10. mittebam	<u>I was sending</u>
11. amaverunt	<u>they loved</u>	12. amaverant	<u>they had loved</u>
13. he will fight	<u>pugnabit</u>	14. he will sleep	<u>dormiet</u>
15. you were saving	<u>servabas</u>	16. they take	<u>capiunt</u>
17. I had tried	<u>temptaveram</u>	18. y'all awakened	<u>excitavistis</u>

Translate These Mini-Sentences.

1. puerī casam oppugnabunt  
the boys will attack the house
2. in hortō dormiebamur  
we were sleeping in the garden
3. regem urbis occidam  
I will kill the king of the city
4. quondam tē amaveram  
once I had loved you
5. meum canem servatis  
y'all protect my dog
6. mox navēs conscendemus  
soon we will board the ships
7. princeps ex urbe fugiebat  
the prince was fleeing out of the city
8. multōs hostēs pugnavimus  
we fought many enemies
9. rex equum facere poterat  
the king was able to make a horse
10. puellae sunt miserae, sed mater est laeta  
the girls are miserable, but their mother is happy
11. senex florem ad casam fert  
the old man carries a flower to his house

**PRACTICE:** Write out ten of your own Latin sentences similar to the ones above. Focus on verbs with the perfect and pluperfect tenses, and the future tense with 3rd/4th conjugation.

## Review: Infinitives

The **infinitive** form of any verb is simply the second principal part, the one ending in -re.

This **infinitive** form (e.g. portāre, mittere, etc.) is the ‘to \_\_\_\_\_’ form (e.g. to carry, to send).

Several verbs often pair up with another verb in the infinitive form:

possum, cupiō, debet, iubeō, constituō, parō, volō, and moneō can all pair up with an infinitive.

Translate These Mini-Sentences with Infinitives:

1. ad litus currere cupit

---

2. murōs spectāre virōs moneō

---

3. domum īre debemus

---

4. saepe dormīre nōn possum

---

5. princeps navēs oppugnāre constituit

---

## Review: Imperatives

The **imperative** form of the verb is the command form, used to give orders or requests.

The **singular imperative** is used to address one person, and is formed by removing the -re from the infinitive form of the verb. (e.g. parā! dormī! mitte!)

The **plural imperative** is used to address multiple people, and is formed by adding -te to the singular form of the imperative. The exception to this rule is the third conjugation, where the vowel also changes from -e to -i, just as in the third conjugation present tense. (e.g. mittite!)

Translate These Mini-Sentences with Imperatives:

1. puella, aquam ad casam porta!

---

2. fratrēs, in bellō fortiter pugnate!

---

3. discipule, litteram ad tuum amicum mitte!

---

4. ā malō rege celeriter fugite!

---

5. virī, ad insulam novam navigāre parate!

---



**ANSWER KEY**

## Review: Infinitives

Translate These Mini-Sentences with Infinitives:

1. ad litus currere cupit  
he wants to run to the shore
2. murōs spectāre virōs moneō  
I warn the men to watch the walls
3. domum īre debemus  
we ought to go home
4. saepe dormīre nōn possum  
often I am not able to sleep
5. princeps navēs oppugnāre constituit  
the prince decides to attack the ships

## Review: Imperatives

Translate These Mini-Sentences with Imperatives:

1. puella, aquam ad casam porta!  
girl, carry water to the house!
2. fratrēs, in bellō fortiter pugnate!  
brothers, fight bravely in the war!
3. discipule, litteram ad tuum amicum mitte!  
student, send a letter to your friend!
4. ā malō rege celeriter fugite!  
flee quickly from the bad king!
5. virī, ad insulam novam navigāre parate!  
men, prepare to sail to a new island!

## Review: Noun Cases

The **nominative** case is always used for the subject of the sentence, or a predicate.

- the **tiger** devoured many small critters
- my **father** is a **dragon**
- we** will not remain in this strange place

The **genitive** case is used to show possession, or ownership, translated with *of* *the*.

- the walls **of the city**
- the spears **of many soldiers**

The **dative** case is used for indirect objects, usually with verbs of giving, showing, or telling.

- we gave new books **to the students**
- the man showed a rare photograph **to his friend**
- the elders tell good stories **to the children**

The **accusative** case is used for the direct object, and also with certain prepositions.

- brave men are attacking **the city**
- the defenders ran **towards the gates**

The **ablative** case is used with prepositions, or simply *by* or *with*.

- the warrior killed many enemies **with his sword**
- the small girl stands **in the field**
- he did not run **from the snake**

Nota Bene: You will occasionally also see nouns in the **vocative** case, which is used when someone is being addressed, called, or ordered to do something. These almost always look exactly the same as the **nominative form** of the same noun.

**PRACTICE:** Find a book or article *in English* and go through the text marking up the case of every noun you find. If you are not certain, skip it.

## Review: Noun Cases

Practice your noun cases by translating the following simple sentences and labelling each **noun** in the sentence with the correct **case**.

1. meus frater est fortis

---

2. virī aquam bibunt

---

3. colonus in agrō laborat

---

4. canis ad navem currit

---

5. extra murōs urbis sedemus

---

6. hastae virōrum sunt magnae

---

7. meī fratres per silvam currunt

---

8. murī urbis sunt ingentes

---

9. circum urbem ambulamus

---

10. puer ex ianuā casae fugit

---

11. multae puellae fabulam audiunt

---

12. filia regis est pulchra

---

13. canis puellae in silvam currit

---

14. malus vir ab equō iratō fugit

---

15. duo principes sunt mortuī

---

16. vir et femina sunt laetī

---

**PRACTICE:** On a separate sheet of paper, decline the following nouns and translate them:  
toga, togae, f; locus, locī, m; senex, senis, m; gloria, gloriae, f; bellum, bellī, n; litus, litoris, n.

## ANSWER KEY

### Review: Noun Cases

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1.     meus frater est fortis<br><i>my brother is brave</i>                              | 2.     virī aquam bibunt<br><i>the men drink water</i>                              |
| 3.     colonus in agrō laborat<br><i>the farmer works in the field</i>                   | 4.     canis ad navem currit<br><i>the dog runs towards the ship</i>                |
| 5.     extra murōs urbis sedemus<br><i>we sit outside the walls of the city</i>          | 6.     hastae virōrum sunt magnae<br><i>the spears of the men are great</i>         |
| 7.     meī fratrēs per silvam currunt<br><i>my brothers run through the forest</i>       | 8.     murī urbis sunt ingentēs<br><i>the walls of the city are massive</i>         |
| 9.     circum urbem ambulamus<br><i>we walk around the city</i>                          | 10.    puer ex ianuā casae fugit<br><i>a boy flees out the door of the house</i>    |
| 11.    multae puellae fabulam audiunt<br><i>many girls hear the story</i>                | 12.    filia regis est pulchra<br><i>the daughter of the king is beautiful</i>      |
| 13.    canis puellae in silvam currit<br><i>the dog of the girl runs into the forest</i> | 14.    malus vir ab equō iratō fugit<br><i>a bad man flees from the angry horse</i> |
| 15.    duo principēs sunt mortuī<br><i>two princes are dead</i>                          | 16.    vir et femina sunt laetī<br><i>the man and the woman are happy</i>           |

toga	<i>the girl</i>	togae	<i>the girls</i>
togae	<i>of the girl</i>	togārum	<i>of the girls</i>
togae	<i>to the girl</i>	togīs	<i>to the girls</i>
togam	<i>the girl (d.o.)</i>	togās	<i>the girls (d.o.)</i>
togā	<i>by/with the girl</i>	togīs	<i>by/with the girls</i>

et cetera, et cetera, et cetera...

## Review: Noun Declensions

We covered three noun declensions this year. Their endings are as follows:

1st		2nd		3rd	
-a	-ae	-us/er	-ī	—	-ēs
-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-is	-um
-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ī	-ibus
-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-em	-ēs
-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-e	-ibus

**PRACTICE:** Write out your declension charts until you fill an entire page of blank paper.

## Review: Noun Declensions, Neuter Nouns

The neuter nouns have **two rules**.

#1: The nominative and accusative are always identical.

#2: The nominative and accusative plural end in -a.

Examples:

templum, ī, n		carmen, carminis, n	
-templ <u>um</u>	-templ <u>a</u>	- <u>carmen</u>	-carmin <u>a</u>
-templī	-templōrum	-carminis	-carminum
-templō	-templīs	-carminī	-carminibus
-templ <u>um</u>	-templ <u>a</u>	- <u>carmen</u>	-carmin <u>a</u>
-templō	-templīs	-carmine	-carminibus

The **marked** sections show how these nouns differ from their non-neuter versions.

**PRACTICE:** Decline the following nouns on a separate sheet of paper:

caelum, caelī, n; consilium, consiliī, n; saxum, saxī, n; flumen, fluminis, n; mare, maris, n;  
templum, templī, n; vinum, vini, n; *flibben, bulboris, n; wigglex, rubboris, n. fufor, fuforis, n.*

## Review: Pairing Nouns and Adjectives

The rule for adjectives is that they **must agree with their noun in gender, number, and case**.

The noun *mater*, *matris*, *mother* is **feminine**, so any adjective must also be feminine.

Examples: *bona mater*, *the good mother*; *bonārum matrum*, *of the good mothers*.

The same rule applies when a 3rd declension adjective pairs with a 1st or 2nd declension noun.

Examples: *fortī virō*, *to the brave man*; *fortēs feminās*, *the brave women (d.o.)*.

Adjectives with the form: *malus*, *a*, *um* can be either 1st or 2nd declension, depending on the gender of the noun with which they are paired. (e.g. *malus hortus* vs. *mala puella*)

Adjectives with the form *fortis*, *forte* are 3rd declension always. (e.g. *fortis vir* vs. *fortis femina*)

The *forte* form is the **neuter nominative/accusative** form. (e.g. *forte saxum*, a brave rock)

**PRACTICE:** Write out the **full declension chart** for the following noun-adjective pairs:  
all the farmers; the brave girl; the good dog; the bad king; the beautiful ship; the safe garden.

Example: the beautiful night, *nox pulchra*

<i>nox pulchra</i>	<i>the beautiful night</i>	<i>noctēs pulchrae</i>	<i>the beautiful nights</i>
<i>noctis pulchrae</i>	<i>of the beautiful night</i>	<i>noctum pulchārum</i>	<i>of the beautiful nights</i>
<i>noctī pulchrae</i>	<i>to the beautiful night</i>	<i>noctibus pulchrīs</i>	<i>to the beautiful nights</i>
<i>noctem pulchram</i>	<i>the beautiful night (d.o.)</i>	<i>noctēs pulchrās</i>	<i>the beautiful nights (d.o.)</i>
<i>nocte pulchrā</i>	<i>with the beautiful night</i>	<i>noctibus pulchrīs</i>	<i>with the beautiful nights</i>

Review: *hic, haec, hoc* and *ille, illa, illud*

The word *hic, haec, hoc* means **this** or **these**, depending on whether it's singular or plural.

In the **accusative** case, the form is *hunc, hanc, hoc* (notice that the neuter is the same).

Examples:     puer hanc puellam amat                   *the boy loves this girl*  
                   hic vir est imperator                   *this man is the general*

The word *ille, illa, illud* means **that** or **those**, depending on whether it's singular or plural.

In the **accusative** case, the form is *illum, illam, illud* (notice that the neuter is the same).

Examples:     illud carmen canebam                   *I was singing that song*  
                   feminae illum militem opugnabant     *the women attack that soldier*

**PRACTICE:** Pair both *hic* and *ille* with the following words in both the nominative and accusative singular: toga, young man, hill, winter, song, temple, river, light, tree.

Example Using 'Girl': haec puella, hanc puellam, illa puella, illam puellam

Review: The Relative Pronoun *quī, quae, quod*

The **relative pronoun** means **who** or **which**. It agrees with its **antecedent** (the thing it refers back to in the sentence) in both gender and number, but its case comes from how it is functioning in its own clause (called the relative clause).

In the **accusative** case, the form is *quem, quam, quod* (notice that the neuter is again the same).

In English, the accusative of 'who' is **whom**. The -m on the end is a clue.

Examples:     videō puellam quae in silvā habitat     *I see the girl who lives in the forest*  
                   The relative pronoun **quae** is feminine singular because its antecedent (**puellam**) is also feminine singular. But it is in the nominative case because it is the subject of the relative clause (quae in silvā habitat).

flos quem puellae donavī est pulcher     *the flower which I gave to the girl is pretty*  
                   The relative pronoun **quem** is masculine singular because its antecedent (**liber**) is masculine singular. But it is accusative because it is the direct object in the relative clause (quem puellae donavī).

**PRACTICE:** Translate these into Latin:

the rock which we found is very large

the woman whom many men desire sails to Troy

the boy who eats my food will soon fight me

## Review: Practice with Demonstratives and Relatives

Translate these sentences, then check your answers on the following page.

1. civēs quī in bellō pugnāre volunt fortēs sunt

---

2. toga quam mea mater lavavit in terram cadit

---

3. fessus milēs, quī in multīs bellīs pugnaverāt, tandem domum ambulabat

---

4. legio quae ad urbem contendit nunc castra ponit

---

5. audivimus carmen quod senēs canebant

---

6. lux quae inter arborēs cadit pulchra est

---

7. occidī meum maritum, quī alteram feminam amavit, ubi domum rediit

---

8. imperium quod imperator misit erat miserum

---

9. tristis sum quod hiems, quae est dura, tamen hīc adest

---

10. nuntius quī nunc accedit malum infelixque imperium fert

---

11. collis quem hostēs ceperant prope urbem stat

---

12. the temple which we found in the city is massive

---

13. the forest which we seek is on an unknown island

---

14. we are scarcely able to see the mountain which rises towards the sky

---



**ANSWER KEY**

Review: Practice with Demonstratives and Relatives

1. civēs quī in bellō pugnāre volunt fortēs sunt  
*the citizens who want to fight in the war are brave*
2. toga quam mea mater lavavit in terram cadit  
*the toga which my mother washed falls onto the ground*
3. fessus milēs, quī in multīs bellīs pugnaverāt, tandem domum ambulabat  
*the tired soldier, who had fought in many wars, at last was walking home*
4. legio quae ad urbem contendit nunc castra ponit  
*the legion which marches towards the city now pitches their camp*
5. audivimus carmen quod senēs canebant  
*we heard the song which the old men were singing*
6. lux quae inter arborēs cadit pulchra est  
*the light which falls between the trees is beautiful*
7. occidī meum maritum, quī alteram feminam amavit, ubi domum rediit  
*I killed my husband, who loved another woman, when he returned home*
8. imperium quod imperator misit erat miserum  
*the order which the general sent was miserable*
9. tristis sum quod hiems, quae est dura, tamen hīc adest  
*I am sad because the winter, which is harsh, is still here*
10. nuntius quī nunc accedit malum infelixque imperium fert  
*the messenger who now approaches brings a bad and unlucky order*
11. collis quem hostēs ceperant prope urbem stat  
*the hill which the enemies had taken stands near the city*
12. the temple which we found in the city is massive  
*templum quod in urbe invenimus ingens est*
13. the forest which we seek is on an unknown island  
*silva quam quaerimus in insulā ignotā est*
14. we are scarcely able to see the mountain which rises towards the sky  
*vix videre possumus montem quā ad caelum surgit*

## Review: History

We have covered two major sections of history this year:

The Trojan War and The Second Punic War

For the Trojan War, you should have a general sense of the characters, motives, and events in the story, starting with the abduction of Helen and going all the way to the Fall of Troy.

For the Second Punic War, you should know the major battles and figures, and some basic dates.

Here are some examples of questions you might see on the final:

1. Who came up with the idea for the Trojan Horse?
2. Describe some of the images on the shield of Achilles.
3. Which goddess does Diomedes injure, and why?
4. Why does Achilles stop fighting, and why does he rejoin?
5. How does Hannibal win the battle of Trebia? Name three factors.
6. In which battle did Hannibal execute a “double encirclement”?
7. How long was the entire Second Punic War?
8. Why did Hannibal start the Second Punic War in the first place?

To study for this section, review your notes from class. I will not ask any questions which I have not gone over in class at some point. If you are still shaky, come see me during tutorial for additional resources.

You may also have an image relating to one of these history sections to analyze.

### Review: Itty Bitty Words and Confusables

Here are some ‘itty bitty’ words that did not appear on the vocabulary lists from each chapter, or did, but are worth having again in a separate location. Knowing these will greatly aid you for the sight translation passage on the final exam.

deinde, <b>then, next</b>	statim, <b>immediately</b>	saepe, <b>often</b>
quoque, <b>also</b>	et, <b>and</b>	diū, <b>for a long time</b>
interea, <b>meanwhile</b>	ubi, <b>when, where</b>	quid, <b>what</b>
itaque, <b>and so</b>	cur, <b>why</b>	tandem, <b>at last, finally</b>
quod, <b>because</b>	nunc, <b>now</b>	mox, <b>soon</b>
subitō, <b>suddenly</b>	iam, <b>now, already</b>	dum, <b>while</b>
sed, <b>but</b>	post, <b>after</b>	valde, <b>very, really</b>
vix, <b>scarcely</b>	tamen, <b>still, nevertheless</b>	ibi, <b>there</b>
etiam, <b>even, also</b>	sī, <b>if</b>	hodie, <b>today</b>
postridie, <b>the next day</b>	haud, <b>not at all</b>	procul, <b>far</b>
quomodo, <b>how?</b>	nam, <b>see what had happened was</b>	

These words pairs are easy to confuse; create a trick to help yourself memorize them correctly.

dicō, dicere vs. ducō, ducere

Trick: \_\_\_\_\_

maneō, manēre vs. moneō, monēre

Trick: \_\_\_\_\_

capiō, capere vs. cupiō, cupere

Trick: \_\_\_\_\_

Now think about which other word pairs you mix up the most often, and add them here:

\_\_\_\_\_

Trick: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Trick: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Trick: \_\_\_\_\_